Income realised from Licencing of Intellectual Property

421. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the CSIR has notified the decision to share income realised from licencing of intellectual property and contract fees for R&D and S&D service with its staff w.e.f. 1st April, 1994;

(b) if so, the amount accounted under External Cash Flow (ECF) and lab reserve fund (LRF) heads and the money distributed to the scientific, technical and administrative staff of each laboratories/institute/headquarter of CSIR, year-wise during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97; and

(c) whether the ECF and LRF heads have been audited by the CAG?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Detailed information is placed at Annexure [*See* Appendix *184*, Annexure No. *15*]

(c) Yes Sir.

Irregularities at National Institute of Science Communications

422. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Ministry and CSIR instituted a one man fact finding committee to look into the serious irregularities at national Institute of Science Communications (NISCOM);

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since submitted the report; and

(c) if so, the details of its finding, recommendations arising therefrom?

THE MINISTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) The report submitted by the One Man Fact Finding Committee (OMFFC) is required to be supplemented with the versions of the concerned officials and as such the process of obtaining the versions is in hand, competent Authority will then take appropriate decision.

Expenditure on R&D

423. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that in the developed countries the industries spend two per cent of their gross product on R&D whereas in our country this spending by public and private industries is negligible;

(b) if so, the detail thereof and reasons for neglecting the R&D in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this neglect our industries are wholly dependent on imported technology; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI):

(a) to (c), Research and Development expenditure as a percentage of the Gross National Product in India was 0.81% in 1994-95 as compared to 2-3% in industrially developed countries. Industries/private R&D funds account for about 70-80% of the national R&D expenditure in developed countries. In India share of public and private industries in the national R&D expenditure was 26.5% in 1994-95, which is not negligible. Indian industry has made some headway in carrying out R&D for development of new products/processes in several areas such as chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, computer software, process industries etc. and also for improvement, absorption and upgradation of imported technologies. Industrial R&D in the country has also provided some support to national programmes of space, atomic energy and defence research. However, the R&D in industry needs to be enhanced very significantly.

The difference between technological levels prevailing in industries of developed and developing countries is substantial in some sectors. Since technological imports are often the quickest and most economical way of bridging this technology gap, industries are generally prompted to import technologies selectively. Even these imports of technologies involve substantial R&D efforts to identify, acquire, assimilate and improve the same for domestic and export requirements.

(d) Policies of the government are directed towards promoting R&D in industry through various support measures, fiscal incentives and R&D funding mechanisms. Immediately after independence, government established a chain of national laboratories to provide R&D support to industry. Measures have been taken to strengthen linkages between national laboratories/universities/IITs and industry for collaborative R&D work. Tax incentives have been provided to industrial R&D under the I.T. Act as also for commercialisation of achievements of indigenous R&D. Customs and excise duty exemptions have been provided to non-profit Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations engaged in R&D. A number of industrial R&D funding mechanisms such as Technology Development Board under Department of Science and Technology (DST). Programme Aimed at Technological Self Reliance(PATSER) scheme of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Home Grown Technologies scheme of Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), and other sector specific R&D funding schemes have been introduced by the government. All these efforts and measures are towards enhancing R&D by industry and strengthening our technological capabilities and progressively reducing our dependence on imported technologies.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notification of the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs (Department of Sugar and Edible Oil).

II. Report and Accounts (1996-97) of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs (Department of Sugar and Edible Oil) Notification S.O. 772(E) dated the 10th November, 1997 publishing the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Amendment Order, 1997, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-284/98]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.

(iii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-281/98]

I. Report and Accounts (1996-97) of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (1996-97) of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (1996-97) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur and related papers.

IV. Report and Accounts (1995-96) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi and related papers.

V. Memorandum of Understanding (1997-98) between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited.